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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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July, 1988

SEASONAL FACTORS REDUCE NONFARM COUNT

PUBLIC SECTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR DECLINE IN JULY

Seasonal losses in the public sector dropped South Carolina's nonfarm job count to 1,432,600 in July. This figure was 20,400 lower than June, but still 44,200 higher than the year-ago level of 1,388,400. Practically all of the decline could be attributed to the closing of educational institutions for the summer. Elsewhere, private sector employment fell for the first time since January, decreasing 900.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS DROP GOVERNMENT COUNT

The government workforce plunged 19,500 to 236,900 during the month, with the annual exodus of nonfaculty personnel accounting for the entire decrease. Local education dropped 19,900 employees from the ranks, while state schools lost another 800. Overall, local government fell 19,500, while the state division registered a decline of 300. Widespread growth pushed the federal job count up 300 to 38,200.

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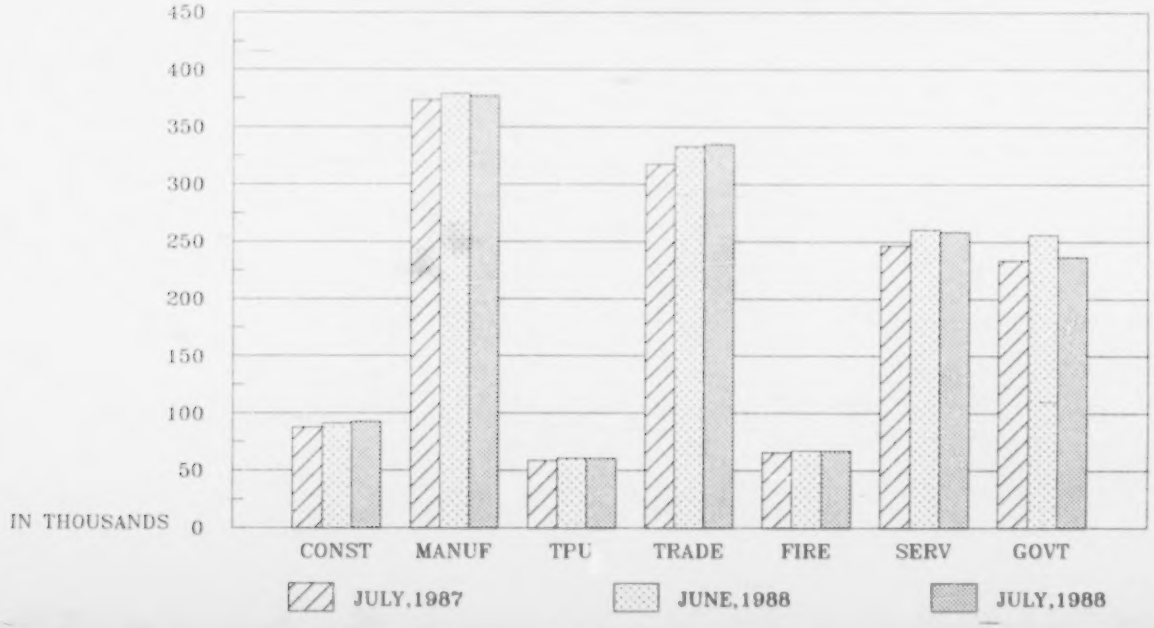
PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DOWN SLIGHTLY IN JULY

Manufacturing and services were the only major industries to record losses in employment in the private sector during July. Declines in those divisions were more than enough to offset record highs in the four remaining industries as total private employment decreased 900 to 1,195,700. Manufacturing led the way, falling 2,100 to a level of 377,600. Nondurables accounted for practically all of the downturn, declining 2,000. Apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products, plagued by widespread layoffs due to inventory buildup and lack of orders, slipped 1,600 and 600, respectively. Service employment (-2,000), hit hard by a drop of 1,500 in education, was down 2,000 during the month. Other areas contributing to this downward trend included business services, social services, and personal services. A substantial upturn in jobs in membership organizations was the only bright spot in the service industry which traditionally experiences a sluggish month of July. Wholesale and retail trade rose 1,800 to 335,600, establishing an all-time high for the fourth consecutive month. All but 100 of the increase occurred in the retail division, with food stores (+900) accounting for nearly half the growth. Eating and drinking places, and furniture and home furnishings were responsible for the majority of the remaining upturn. New contracts and favorable weather were the motivating factors behind an increase in construction payrolls (+1,100). Much of this advance came in general building contracting, a very strong workforce in recent months. The two remaining industries, transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate, added 200 and 100, respectively. These gains, while not large compared to those of other industries, did push their respective workforces to record levels. Of special note, finance, insurance, and real estate has experienced a strong turnaround in recent months. After losing 2,000 workers during the final five months of 1987, the industry expanded its payrolls by 3,600 jobs through July of 1988.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY



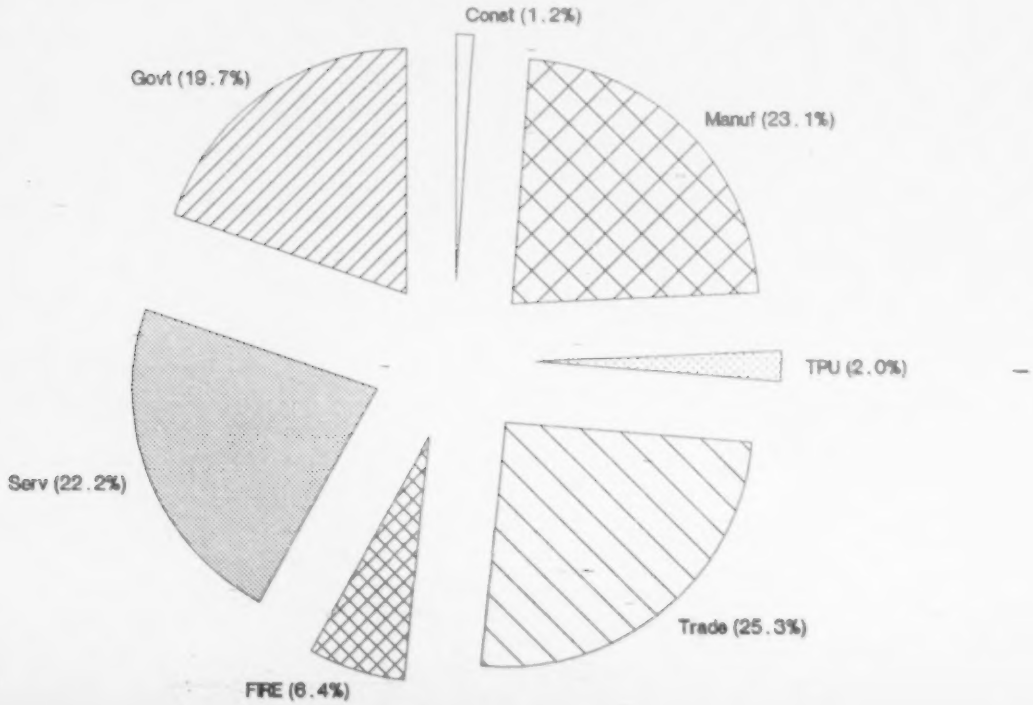
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT FALTERS IN JULY

Nonfarm female employment in South Carolina was down 16,800 to 657,300 during July. The downturn in female jobs resulted from losses in both the public (-14,800) and private (-2,000) sectors.

In the public sector, seasonal downturns in local education employment continued to push the government female job count downward. Local government (-4,900) and state government (-100) were the losers while federal government added 200 workers. The private sector influenced by vacations and layoffs caused a decline in female-held jobs in July. Manufacturing (-1,700) experienced employment reductions in nondurable (-1,500) and durable (-200) goods. Services recorded a lower workforce count of 146,100 with educational services as the main detractor. Growth was registered in trade (+900), due mainly to tourism, with the retail division adding 700 female workers. The wholesale division had a moderate increase of 200. Finance, insurance, and real estate (+200) was up slightly for the month. The employment levels for construction, and transportation and public utilities held steady at 7,600 and 13,400, respectively. Compared to the year-ago level of 637,200, female employment in South Carolina was up 20,100.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, JULY, 1988

percent distribution



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINS UNCHANGED IN JULY

South Carolina's unemployment rate held steady at 4.7% in July. An expanding economy made it possible for many students to find summer work, thereby keeping unemployment from showing its traditional rise during the month. Record employment in construction; trade; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate stimulated the state's economy in July. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.4% for the month.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
July, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,665,000	1,675,600	1,634,100	1,659,500	1,645,300	1,628,600
Total Employment	1,586,300	1,597,100	1,539,500	1,587,100	1,569,500	1,540,300
Total Unemployment	78,700	78,500	94,600	72,400	75,800	88,300
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.7	5.8	4.4	4.6	5.4

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	231,620	232,110	222,380	238,070	237,430	228,340
Total Employment	222,010	222,400	211,360	230,050	229,570	219,140
Total Unemployment	9,600	9,700	11,020	8,010	7,860	9,210
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.2	5.0	3.4	3.3	4.0

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	326,550	330,460	320,510
Total Employment	314,290	318,760	305,750
Total Unemployment	12,250	11,700	14,760
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.5	4.6

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,888	123,028	122,105	121,684	121,472	119,890
Total Employment	117,066	116,209	114,652	115,059	115,018	112,639
Total Unemployment	6,823	6,819	7,453	6,625	6,455	7,251
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.3	6.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Employment in the Charleston area rose a modest 300 to 194,900 during July. The private sector was up 700 jobs, while the public sector lost 400 positions. Within the private sector, construction and trade employers added 300 workers each to the payrolls. Due to continued tourism along the coast, services advanced 200. Positive movement was also observed in transportation and public utilities (+100). Responding to negative movement was manufacturing (-100), with the total loss centered in durable goods. Also, employment in finance, insurance, and real estate decreased 100. Total government, at 52,300, experienced the largest downturn in local government (-300). State government was down 100, while federal government held steady at 20,000. The overall loss in the public sector was the result of seasonal cutbacks.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

During July, nonfarm employment in the Columbia area increased 1,000 to 232,700. This figure was 7,000 greater than the year-ago level of 225,700. An overall gain of 1,700 was experienced in the private sector, while a loss of 700 jobs was recorded in the public sector. As warmer weather continued to prevail, construction employers picked up 700 workers. Experiencing widespread growth, trade employment was up 600. The retail division and wholesale division contributed 300 each. Manufacturing increased 200, with the entire rise centered in durable goods. Positive movement was also witnessed in finance, insurance, and real estate (+100); and services (+100). Transportation and public utilities remained unchanged at 10,600 over the month. Total government, at 60,300, experienced seasonal declines in local government (-500) and state government (-200). The federal government sector held steady at 8,300 from one month earlier.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area dropped 6,200 to 311,000 during July. The public sector was the major loser as total state and local government saw a reduction of 5,200 workers. Local government (-4,800) and state government (-400) experienced seasonal downturns in employment as educational institutions geared down for the summer recess. The federal workforce held constant at 2,000 for the month. In the private sector, employment fell 1,000 to 277,000. Manufacturing employment was down 1,200 reflecting vacations and layoffs in nondurables (-900) and durables (-300). The construction job count was down 300 over the month. Small gains were experienced in trade (+400), due mainly to seasonality, with the retail division accounting for the entire increase. Transportation and public utilities registered a slight addition of 100 jobs. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and services recorded no changes in employment from the previous month. Compared to the year-ago figure of 306,000, employment was up 5,000 in the Greenville-Spartanburg area.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

U. S. trade deficit was down 14.9% in the second quarter . . . the largest quarterly improvement in five years. The reduction was helped by a record high level of exports and the first quarterly decline in imports in three years. Imports were down 0.8% to $109.6 billion from April to June.

The nation's unemployment rate rose to 5.4% in July . . . up one tenth of a percent from 5.3% in June. The slight increase resulted from 170,000 more Americans, 80 percent of them teen-agers, finding themselves out of work. Nonfarm payroll, however, increased for the 25th consecutive month, adding 283,000 new workers. The textile industry led the way, advancing 1,000 to 728,000, while retailing and manufacturing gained 80,000 and 70,000, respectively. Wholesale trade continued its steady climb adding another 25,000 workers. The apparel industry was a loser, dropping 7,000 jobs during the month, falling 0.6 percent to 1,089,000.

New housing construction rose 2.4 percent in July . . . paced by a 12 percent jump in multi-family housing starts. Overall, the increase pushed new housing construction to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.49 million units. The June-July rebound, after a sharp 12.1 percent drop in May, was attributed to stabilized mortgage rates. But the recent increase in the discount rate by the Federal Reserve renewed fears of rising interest rates. The result was a 5.4 percent drop in building permits, the sharpest decline in seven months, indicating a continued slowdown in future construction activity. Single-family housing construction was down 0.8 percent in July. Starts were up 12.1 and 9.2 percent in the Midwest and Northeast, respectively, but fell 1.2 percent in the South and 3.2 percent in the West.

Americans continued to work longer weeks in July . . . Average weekly hours for nonfarm workers rose 0.2 hour to 34.9. The average pay rate for nonagricultural workers rose to $9.32 from $9.28 in June. Average hourly pay for factory workers increased $0.02 to $10.18.

Retail sales rose 0.5% in July . . . This was the second consecutive 0.5% increase in monthly sales. Auto dealers again fueled the moderate gain, posting a 0.9% growth in car sales. Excluding the automobile industry, sales rose only 0.1% during the month. The lackluster increase resulted from declines in building materials and home furnishings with slow sales in the soft-good sector. Durable goods rose 0.7% and nondurable goods saw a 0.4% increase for the month.

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.4% in July . . . Wholesale prices rose at a sharp annual rate of 5.7 percent despite a smaller increase in food costs. Wholesale consumer food prices rose 0.4 percent during July, small compared to increases of 1.1 percent in June and 0.9 percent in May. However, retail food prices jumped 1.4 percent, the largest monthly increase since early 1984, primarily the result of drought conditions and seasonal price increases. Fresh fruit and vegetables, eggs, and poultry were some of the commodities which led the price surge.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

The Producer Price Index rose a moderate 0.5% in July . . . up from a 0.4 percent increase in June. In July, unlike previous months, the larger price increases were experienced across a wide spectrum of consumer and capital goods. These increases, which are usually experienced in the volatile food and energy sectors, triggered concerns about inflation. Men's apparel, drugs, home electronic equipment, tobacco products and construction equipment were some of the goods experiencing annualized inflation rates in the double digits. Wholesale prices for gasoline were up 3% but were offset by a 6.1% drop in home heating oil prices.

Production at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities jumped 0.8% during July . . . doubling a 0.4% increase in June. This increase was the largest since a 1.1% rise last October. Materials production rose 1.2% with paper, chemical, metals and coal output leading the way. Production at factories was 0.8% higher in July after a 0.2% gain in June. Utility production increased 0.6% following strong increases of 2.5% in June and 1.2% in May. Other areas of note included business equipment (+1.0%) and consumer goods (+0.3%).

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Numerous showers and thunderstorms improved crop conditions in most areas across the state during July. However, the hot, dry weather continued to take its toll on potential yields. Additional rainfall is needed to help soil moisture conditions.

Field Crops . . . The corn is starting to mature in more areas of the state at a slower than normal pace. Condition of corn remained fair. Soybean planting is virtually complete. Recent showers improved soybean condition, with ratings at 8% poor, 38% fair, and 54% good. Cotton farmers reported insect problems caused some loss of squares in some counties. Statewide condition was rated at 4% poor, 23% fair, and 73% good. Tobacco growers continued to actively harvest their crop with condition rated fair to good. The peanut crop remained in fair to good condition. Sorghum condition continued to be rated fair with early harvest running behind last year.

Fruits and Vegetables . . . The peach harvest continued at a brisk pace, with condition rated at fair to good. Some areas are beginning to wind down peach harvesting activities. The condition for watermelons remained fair to good, while cantaloups were in fair condition. The blueberry harvest was reported well underway in Pickens County. The tomato harvest was also in full swing with crop condition rated at fair to good. It was reported that harvesting should be complete in the coastal counties within a few weeks. Apples were reported in fair to good condition, with harvest expected to begin in the next few weeks.

Note: Approximately 8,800 seasonal farm workers were hired by growers in July.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROP STATISTICS
Week Ended August 7, 1988

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT
Corn	Dough Stg	87
Cotton	Squaring	94
Sorghum	Planted	96
Soybeans	Blooming	48
Tobacco	Harvested	42
Peaches	Harvested	80
Watermelons	Harvested	89
Cantaloups	Harvested	82

PRODUCTION PAYROLL CONTINUES TO MOVE UPWARD

The production payroll for South Carolina's manufacturing workers rose $0.02 to $8.32 in July. Payroll gains of $0.02 and $0.01 were experienced in nondurables and durables, respectively. Nondurables, at $8.22, witnessed higher hourly earnings in chemicals and allied products (+$0.06), and paper and allied products (+$0.05). The industry groups suffering from payroll declines were printing and publishing (-$0.04), food and kindred products (-$0.02), and apparel and other textile products (-$0.02). Textile mill products held steady at $7.70 over the month. Durables, at $8.50, saw its largest payroll addition in lumber and wood products (+$0.11). Positive movement was also observed in stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.08); electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.08); and instruments and related products (+$0.01). Negative movement was seen in furniture and fixtures (-$0.04), and fabricated metal products (-$0.04). Machinery, except electrical, remained unchanged at $8.81 from the previous month. Premiums paid for piece work were the overall contributor to the rise in average hourly earnings.

At the national level, an increase of $0.02 to $10.18 was experienced in the production payroll for manufacturing workers. Nondurables advanced $0.07, while durables remained constant at $10.70

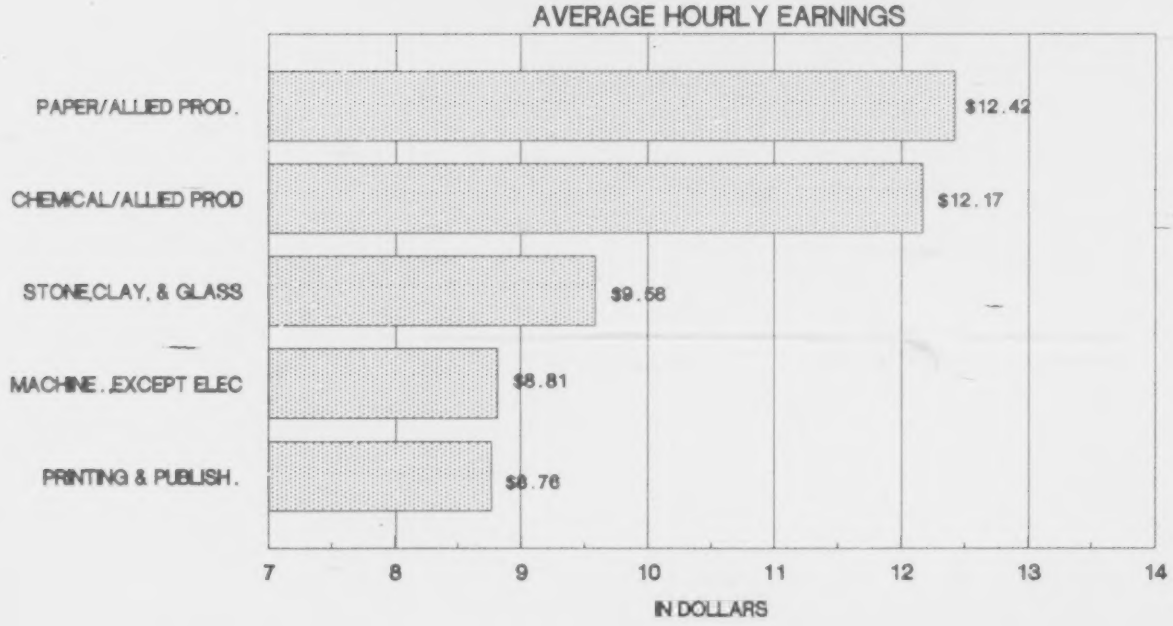
TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
July, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.32	$ 8.30	$ 8.10	$ 9.20	$ 9.16	$ 9.06
Average Weekly Earnings	$341.95	$343.62	$336.96	$377.20	$373.73	$375.99
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$288.57	$291.20	$296.10	$318.31	$316.72	$330.40

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.43	$ 8.34	$ 7.91	$ 8.24	$ 8.24	$ 7.98
Average Weekly Earnings	$349.84	$345.28	$323.52	$339.49	$341.14	$333.56
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$295.22	$292.61	$284.29	$286.49	$289.10	$293.11

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.18	$ 10.16	$ 9.87
Average Weekly Earnings	$414.33	$418.59	$400.72
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$349.65	$354.74	$352.13

LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY, 1988



PREMIUM HOURS RECEDE IN JULY

The average number of overtime hours was lowered 0.1 hour in July, as layoffs and plant closings continued to plague the state's manufacturing sector. The reduction of premium hours was centered in the soft-good division, which experienced a loss of 0.1 overtime hour and 2,100 production employees. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours were unchanged from 4.0.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.0	4.1	4.0
Durable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.1
Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.9	4.0

FACTORY WORKWEEK DECLINES IN JULY

Reductions in both overtime and the workforce, due primarily to temporary layoffs, caused South Carolina's manufacturing workweek to drop 0.3 hour to 41.1 during July. Similar losses of 0.3 hour were seen in durable goods and nondurable goods. Durables, at 42.2, experienced hourly downturns in four out of seven major industry groups. The industry groups suffering from negative movement were machinery, except electrical (-1.0); electrical and electronic equipment (-0.7); fabricated metal products (-0.2); and instruments and related products (-0.1). However, hourly upturns were displayed in stone, clay, and glass products (+0.6); and lumber and wood products (+0.3). Furniture and fixtures showed no change from one month earlier. Nondurables, at 40.5, recorded significant decreases in food and kindred products (-1.0), and printing and publishing (-0.7). Notable declines were also reported in apparel and other textile products (-0.4), and textile mill products (-0.2). The only major industry group in soft goods to register an increase was paper and allied products (+0.5). Chemicals and allied products remained unchanged from the previous month.

Throughout the nation, the average workweek for manufacturing production workers lost 0.5 hour to 40.7, and a 0.1 hour decrease in overtime hours was also recorded.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DOWN IN JULY

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 1.7 point to 109.5 in July. Production employment (-2,500) and average weekly hours (-0.3), due to vacations and layoffs, triggered the decline. Apparel (-5.4) registered a drop in employment of 1,600 and average weekly hours (-0.4), recorded the sharpest decrease in output per hour. Nondurable (-1.8) and durable (-1.7) goods also registered sharp decreases during the month. The textile productivity index was also down 0.7 from the previous month. July's productivity index was 1.7 point higher than the year-ago level of 107.8.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1967 = 100.0
July, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	109.5	111.2	107.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	152.9	154.6	147.9
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.1	96.9	94.7
Textile Productivity Index	67.7	68.4	68.7
Apparel Productivity Index	97.8	103.2	99.1

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
July, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to July, 1988 from-	
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	June 1988	July 1987
All items	118.5	118.0	113.8	+0.4	+4.1

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Drafter, Mechanical	98	None	N/A	14	X		$20,000	X		Sumter
Laboratory Tester	98	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000	X		Lancaster
Supr. Reinforced Steel	48	Rodbuster	72	11	X		$18,000	X		Georgetown
Personnel Manager	99	Office Manager	99	18	X		$30,000	X		Beaufort
Interviewer	44	Personnel Recruiter	11	14	X		$18,000		X	Kingstree
Medical Secretary	39	Staff Nurse	18	15	X		$15,000	X		Greenwood
Dispatcher	16	Machine Operator	14	14	X		$ 6,968		X	Hampton
Procurement Clerk	99	None	N/A	12	X		$28,000		X	Rock Hill
Assembler, Small	08	None	N/A	GED-12th Grade	X		$10,000		X	Spartanburg
Adm. Assistant	99	Statistician, Analytical	99	18	X		$20,000	X		Columbia
Accountant	99	Controller	30	18	X		$26,000	X		Greenville
Calibration Lab. Technician	05	Lab. Technician	48	14	X		$11,440	X		Liberty
Pharmacy Clerk	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000		X	Myrtle Beach

*There are currently more than 95,201 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From: June 1988	Net Change From: July 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1432.6	1453.0	1388.4	- 20.4	+ 44.2
Total Private	1195.7	1196.6	1154.7	- 0.9	+ 41.0
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	93.0	91.9	88.1	+ 1.1	+ 4.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.0	14.3	13.8	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	5.0	5.1	4.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.0	9.2	8.9	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	44.5	44.7	43.2	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Electrical Work	8.6	8.5	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	377.6	379.7	374.4	- 2.1	+ 3.2
Durable Goods	128.6	128.7	125.7	- 0.1	+ 2.9
Nondurable Goods	249.0	251.0	248.7	- 2.0	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.3	61.1	59.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Trucking and Warehousing	18.8	18.7	17.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Water Transportation	3.4	3.6	3.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication	12.6	12.7	12.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.5	0.0	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.6	15.5	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	9.7	9.6	9.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	335.6	333.8	318.3	+ 1.8	+ 17.3
Wholesale Trade	58.5	58.4	57.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.0	32.9	31.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.5	13.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.5	25.5	25.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.3	8.2	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.0	4.1	3.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.3	3.2	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From: June 1988	Net Change From: July 1987
Retail Trade	277.1	275.4	261.2	+ 1.7	+ 15.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.2	12.3	11.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.2	6.3	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	32.4	32.4	31.0	0.0	+ 1.4
Department Stores	19.1	19.2	19.1	- 0.1	0.0
Food Stores	46.6	45.7	45.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.8
Grocery Stores	43.1	42.2	42.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	67.7	67.6	66.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Banking	14.8	14.7	14.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.6	14.5	14.6	+ 0.1	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.9	5.8	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	8.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.7	15.6	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	8.3	8.2	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	258.9	260.9	247.1	- 2.0	+ 11.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26.4	26.4	25.5	0.0	+ 0.9
Health Services	51.1	50.8	49.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Hospitals	17.0	17.0	16.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	17.7	19.2	18.2	- 1.5	- 0.5
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.1	10.4	10.7	- 0.3	- 0.6
Total Government	236.9	256.4	233.7	- 19.5	+ 3.2
Total Federal Government	38.2	37.9	38.4	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Total State Government	83.4	83.7	78.9	- 0.3	+ 4.5
State Education	31.4	32.2	28.8	- 0.8	+ 2.6
Other State Government	52.0	51.5	50.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	115.3	134.8	116.4	- 19.5	- 1.1
Local Education	54.6	74.5	57.6	- 19.9	- 3.0
Other Local Government	60.7	60.3	58.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From: June 1988	Net Change From: July 1987
Manufacturing	377.6	379.7	374.4	- 2.1	+ 3.2
Durable Goods	128.6	128.7	125.7	- 0.1	+ 2.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.1	16.0	0.0	- 0.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.6	4.6	5.1	0.0	- 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	4.0	4.4	0.0	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.0	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.1	2.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.1	15.2	0.0	+ 0.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.5	32.7	30.7	- 0.2	+ 1.8
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.1	4.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.2	6.5	- 0.2	+ 0.5
General Industrial Machinery	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.2	21.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.0	- 0.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.9	8.9	8.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.4	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Transportation Equipment	8.9	9.0	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.4	5.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.9	3.9	3.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Nondurable Goods	249.0	251.0	248.7	- 2.0	+ 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.6	16.1	0.0	- 0.5
Meat Products	5.0	5.1	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	- 0.2

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From: June 1988	Net Change From: July 1987
Textile Mill Products	105.8	106.4	106.8	- 0.6	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.6	27.4	- 0.5	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.6	30.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.3	9.6	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.7	14.6	15.4	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	7.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.0	5.9	6.9	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	4.0	4.1	4.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	10.1	10.4	- 0.2	- 0.5
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.9	9.1	9.4	- 0.2	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.7	6.7	6.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.4	45.0	43.9	- 1.6	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.6	9.4	- 0.4	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	7.2	6.9	- 0.3	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	14.4	14.2	- 0.3	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.4	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.6	2.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.4	9.0	9.1	- 0.6	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	16.4	16.2	16.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.4	4.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.0	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.1	5.0	5.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.0	33.2	32.4	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.2	14.3	14.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.8	22.7	21.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	11.1	11.1	10.1	0.0	+ 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From: June 1988	Net Change From: July 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1438.2	1435.9	1394.3	+ 2.3	+ 43.9
Total Private	1181.8	1177.6	1141.2	+ 4.2	+ 40.6
Construction	91.3	89.4	86.5	+ 1.9	+ 4.8
Manufacturing	378.8	377.5	375.5	+ 1.3	+ 3.3
Durable Goods	129.2	127.4	126.2	+ 1.8	+ 3.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.0	14.9	15.9	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	15.8	15.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.5	32.2	30.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.2	6.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.5	22.1	22.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Nondurable Goods	249.6	250.1	249.3	- 0.5	+ 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.6	15.8	- 0.2	- 0.4
Textile Mill Products	106.3	106.1	107.3	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.4	27.6	27.7	- 0.2	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.4	30.8	30.0	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.1	9.6	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	14.5	15.5	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	9.9	10.4	0.0	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.9	44.9	44.4	- 1.0	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.5	9.4	- 0.3	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.4	14.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.5	9.1	9.3	- 0.6	- 0.8
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	16.0	15.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	11.1	10.8	10.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	33.1	32.3	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.3	14.6	0.0	- 0.3

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From: June 1988	Net Change From: July 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.1	60.5	58.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.3
Trucking and Warehousing	18.6	18.4	17.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Communication	12.6	12.6	12.8	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.5	15.4	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	327.9	326.5	311.0	+ 1.4	+16.9
Wholesale Trade	58.1	57.8	56.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Retail Trade	269.8	268.7	254.3	+ 1.1	+15.5
General Merchandise Stores	32.9	32.7	31.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Food Stores	45.2	45.1	44.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.2	66.2	64.6	0.0	+ 1.6
Insurance Carriers	15.7	15.7	15.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Services	254.9	255.9	243.2	- 1.0	+11.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.3	23.5	22.5	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Educational Services	20.6	21.2	21.1	- 0.6	- 0.5
Total Government	256.4	258.3	253.1	- 1.9	+ 3.3
Total Federal Government	37.9	37.3	38.0	+ 0.6	- 0.1
Total State Government	86.9	86.8	82.2	+ 0.1	+ 4.7
Total Local Government	131.6	134.2	132.9	- 2.6	- 1.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

JULY, 1988

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	311.0	317.2	306.0	232.7	231.7	225.7
Construction	22.7	23.0	21.9	15.2	14.5	13.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.1	2.1	-		-
Special Trade Contractors	11.3	11.4	10.9	-		-
Manufacturing —	100.6	101.8	100.5	30.3	30.1	29.2
Durable Goods	31.3	31.6	30.7	15.2	15.0	14.7
Lumber and Furniture	2.1	2.1	1.9	-		-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.4	6.3	-		-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.0	12.0	11.8	3.4	3.3	3.3
Metalworking Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.4	-		-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.9	4.6	-		-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.3	6.0	2.5	2.4	2.4
Nondurable Goods	69.3	70.2	69.8	15.1	15.1	14.5
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.2	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.8
Textile Mill Products	32.9	33.4	32.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.0	9.5	9.3	-		-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	9.9	9.8	-		-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	1.9	-		-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.6	-		-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.6	2.5	-		-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.5	2.5	2.5	-		-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	9.1	9.4	2.2	2.3	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.5	1.6	-		-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.6	4.7	4.9	-		-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-		-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.4	7.5	7.7	3.1	3.1	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.7	3.8	4.0	-		-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.3	9.2	-		-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.9	11.8	11.2	10.6	10.6	10.3
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	5.0	4.8	-		-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	73.5	73.1	71.3	51.7	51.1	49.7
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.2	16.0	13.3	13.0	12.7
Retail Trade	57.3	56.9	55.3	38.4	38.1	37.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	6.6	5.0	5.1	5.0
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.1	5.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	12.1	12.1	11.9	19.3	19.2	18.4
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.5	5.3
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.2	6.2	5.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	55.9	55.9	52.9	44.9	44.8	43.6
Business Services	-	-	-	11.6	11.6	11.5
Health Services	-	-	-	8.5	8.4	8.0
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.6	3.7	2.9
Total Government	34.0	39.2	36.0	60.3	61.0	60.3
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.3	8.3	8.1
Total State Government	13.0	13.4	12.0	33.2	33.4	33.6
Total Local Government	19.0	23.8	22.0	18.8	19.3	18.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	CHARLESTON July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	ROCK HILL July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	194.9	194.6	187.8	46.8	46.1	45.0
Construction	14.5	14.2	13.6	3.4	2.8	2.5
Manufacturing	20.3	20.4	19.5	13.5	13.4	13.0
Durable Goods	11.5	11.7	11.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.5	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.9	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.7	8.1	11.0	11.0	10.6
Food and Kindred Products	.5	.5	.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.3	10.2	9.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.4	47.1	47.2	9.6	9.6	9.5
Wholesale Trade	8.1	7.9	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	39.3	39.2	39.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.9	9.0	8.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Services	41.1	40.9	40.0	9.7	9.7	9.9
Total Government	52.3	52.7	48.8	5.9	5.9	5.5
Total Federal Government	20.0	20.0	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.1	14.2	13.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.2	18.5	16.4	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	FLORENCE July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	50.7	51.3	50.5	50.0	50.5	49.3
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.2
Manufacturing	19.4	19.5	19.6	13.0	13.0	13.0
Durable Goods	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.6	14.5	8.5	8.5	8.6
Textile Mill Products	8.7	8.6	8.5	2.9	2.9	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Services	6.9	7.0	7.0	8.4	8.5	8.4
Total Government	7.8	8.2	7.0	9.2	9.5	8.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From June 1988	Net Change From July 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	657.3	674.1	637.2	-16.8	20.1
Total Private	527.8	529.8	508.6	-2.0	19.2
Construction	7.6	7.6	7.1	0.0	0.5
Manufacturing	151.8	153.5	150.8	-1.7	1.0
Durable Goods	39.8	40.0	38.9	-0.2	0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.3	9.5	8.9	-0.2	0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.3	12.3	11.9	0.0	0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	112.0	113.5	111.9	-1.5	0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	5.5	5.7	0.0	-0.2
Textile Mill Products	45.2	45.3	45.5	-0.1	-0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.4	11.6	11.5	-0.2	-0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.2	13.2	13.0	0.0	0.2
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.6	6.8	0.0	-0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	38.5	37.2	-1.5	-0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.7	8.5	-0.4	-0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.4	12.8	12.5	-0.4	-0.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.7	7.3	0.1	0.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.4	13.4	13.1	0.0	0.3
Communication	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	166.5	165.6	156.1	0.9	10.4
Wholesale Trade	14.8	14.6	14.2	0.2	0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.3	8.2	7.9	0.1	0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.4	6.3	0.1	0.2
Retail Trade	151.7	151.0	141.9	0.7	9.8
General Merchandise Stores	24.7	24.8	23.7	-0.1	1.0
Food Stores	21.8	21.4	21.4	0.4	0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.0	41.8	41.2	0.2	0.8
Banking	11.5	11.4	11.5	0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.5	8.3	0.0	0.2
Services	146.1	147.5	139.9	-1.4	6.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.4	16.5	15.9	-0.1	0.5
Health Services	42.4	42.2	41.0	0.2	1.4
Hospitals	14.1	14.1	13.8	0.0	0.3
Educational Services	10.7	11.6	10.9	-0.9	-0.2
Total Government	129.5	144.3	128.6	-14.8	0.9
Total Federal Government	11.6	11.4	11.6	0.2	0.0
Total State Government	46.1	46.2	43.8	-0.1	2.3
State Education	14.4	14.8	13.2	-0.4	1.2
Other State Government	31.7	31.4	30.6	0.3	1.1
Total Local Government	71.8	86.7	73.2	-14.9	-1.4
Local Education	41.5	56.6	43.8	-15.1	-2.3
Other Local Government	30.3	30.1	29.4	0.2	0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
MANUFACTURING	293.2	295.7	291.6	341.95	343.62	336.96	41.1	41.4	41.6	8.32	8.30	8.10
DURABLE GOODS	98.2	98.6	96.6	358.70	360.82	349.82	42.2	42.5	42.3	8.50	8.49	8.27
Lumber and Wood Products	12.2	12.4	13.1	318.17	311.33	298.70	41.7	41.4	41.2	7.63	7.52	7.25
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.2	4.0	287.58	289.22	279.50	41.2	41.2	40.1	6.98	7.02	6.97
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.4	8.5	432.06	422.75	426.40	45.1	44.5	45.8	9.58	9.50	9.31
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.2	11.6	342.33	345.65	326.80	40.9	41.1	40.0	8.37	8.41	8.17
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.2	23.4	22.1	379.71	388.52	369.32	43.1	44.1	43.5	8.81	8.81	8.49
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.4	396.34	393.93	356.83	45.4	45.7	43.2	8.73	8.62	8.26
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.8	16.8	16.3	331.25	333.52	314.06	41.2	41.9	41.0	8.04	7.96	7.66
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	4.7	344.49	344.86	353.16	42.9	43.0	43.6	8.03	8.02	8.10
NONDURABLE GOODS	195.0	197.1	195.0	332.91	334.56	330.42	40.5	40.8	41.2	8.22	8.20	8.02
Food and Kindred Products	10.5	10.6	10.8	294.62	302.88	269.47	39.6	40.6	37.9	7.44	7.46	7.11
Textile Mill Products	92.5	92.9	93.5	311.85	313.39	312.99	40.5	40.7	41.9	7.70	7.70	7.47
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.7	25.2	25.0	317.87	321.77	320.63	40.7	41.2	42.3	7.81	7.81	7.58
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.7	27.6	27.3	322.80	328.05	325.03	40.1	40.6	41.3	8.05	8.08	7.87
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.3	8.6	265.04	271.35	278.92	38.3	39.1	40.6	6.92	6.94	6.87
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.8	11.8	12.6	321.03	320.58	318.78	41.0	41.1	42.0	7.83	7.80	7.59
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.3	320.38	313.03	309.26	41.5	40.6	40.8	7.72	7.71	7.58
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.6	8.8	286.18	281.36	292.12	41.0	40.6	43.6	6.98	6.93	6.70
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.3	37.9	36.7	205.67	208.62	200.78	37.6	38.0	37.6	5.47	5.49	5.34
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.9	8.6	191.46	199.72	197.88	36.4	37.4	38.8	5.26	5.34	5.10
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.6	12.0	11.8	177.38	181.06	172.75	36.2	36.8	35.4	4.90	4.92	4.88
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.5	11.4	563.87	555.41	534.38	45.4	44.9	44.2	12.42	12.37	12.09
Printing and Publishing	6.1	6.1	6.0	326.75	334.40	330.50	37.3	38.0	38.7	8.76	8.80	8.54
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.0	20.1	19.7	525.74	523.15	499.70	43.2	43.2	42.6	12.17	12.11	11.73

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
July, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
All Manufacturing	14.8	14.9	14.2	377.20	373.73	375.99	41.0	40.8	41.5	9.20	9.16	9.06
Durable Goods	9.1	9.2	8.8	371.36	362.75	364.20	42.2	41.6	42.3	8.80	8.72	8.61
Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.7	5.4	386.90	390.85	392.80	39.2	39.6	40.0	9.87	9.87	9.82

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
All Manufacturing	21.2	21.2	20.5	349.84	345.28	323.52	41.5	41.4	40.9	8.43	8.34	7.91
Durable Goods	10.2	10.2	9.8	333.31	327.20	299.88	41.2	40.9	40.8	8.09	8.00	7.35
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	323.08	316.57	307.80	39.4	38.7	40.5	8.20	8.18	7.60
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.7	343.54	334.00	315.61	40.8	40.0	39.6	8.42	8.35	7.97
Nondurable Goods	11.0	11.0	10.7	364.04	361.57	346.88	41.7	41.8	41.1	8.73	8.65	8.44
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	322.34	322.28	294.92	41.7	41.8	40.4	7.73	7.71	7.30
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	2.0	1.9	189.60	194.31	189.83	39.5	39.9	38.9	4.80	4.87	4.88

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
All Manufacturing	75.6	76.4	75.8	339.49	341.14	333.56	41.2	41.4	41.8	8.24	8.24	7.98
Durable Goods	22.7	22.9	22.3	374.11	375.84	350.57	43.2	43.5	42.7	8.66	8.64	8.21
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.6	8.6	8.5	419.00	429.20	386.70	45.2	46.4	44.5	9.27	9.25	8.69
Nondurable Goods	52.9	53.5	53.5	325.22	326.02	326.60	40.4	40.5	41.5	8.05	8.05	7.87
Textile Mill Products	28.5	28.8	28.5	314.72	317.46	314.00	40.4	40.7	41.7	7.79	7.80	7.53
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.2	8.6	8.4	304.92	314.42	316.88	38.5	39.6	41.1	7.92	7.94	7.71
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.5	9.4	9.3	332.27	334.70	326.06	41.9	42.1	42.4	7.93	7.95	7.69
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	234.59	237.66	244.85	33.9	34.0	36.6	6.92	6.99	6.69
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.0	318.12	309.54	310.89	42.7	42.0	43.3	7.45	7.37	7.18
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.0	7.5	7.8	191.88	196.63	196.98	36.9	37.1	38.1	5.20	5.30	5.17
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.3	1.4	1.5	157.54	154.58	157.47	34.7	33.9	36.2	4.54	4.56	4.35
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	443.65	439.63	419.89	42.7	42.6	42.2	10.39	10.32	9.95

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JULY, 1988

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987
Abbeville	6,930	7,080	6,480	3,520	3,570	3,510	3,410	3,510	2,970
Aiken	44,400	46,300	45,900	17,500	17,500	17,900	26,900	28,800	28,000
Allendale	3,070	3,200	2,870	1,260	1,260	1,210	1,810	1,940	1,660
Anderson	50,700	51,300	50,500	19,400	19,500	19,600	31,300	31,800	30,900
Bamberg	4,390	4,440	4,140	1,530	1,520	1,480	2,860	2,920	2,660
Barnwell	7,150	7,300	6,700	3,170	3,200	2,930	3,980	4,100	3,770
Beaufort	31,390	31,830	32,330	1,150	1,100	1,170	30,240	30,730	31,160
Berkeley	25,100	25,000	23,600	6,100	6,100	5,700	19,000	18,900	17,900
Calhoun	4,070	4,300	3,800	2,180	2,210	2,210	1,890	2,090	1,590
Charleston	151,400	151,300	146,900	9,500	9,600	9,300	141,900	141,700	137,600
Cherokee	17,630	17,970	16,960	8,480	8,570	8,640	9,150	9,400	8,320
Chester	12,250	12,470	11,370	5,510	5,530	5,570	6,740	6,940	5,800
Chesterfield	13,760	14,340	12,730	7,520	7,630	7,390	6,240	6,710	5,340
Clarendon	6,640	7,030	6,400	1,350	1,370	1,490	5,290	5,660	4,910
Colleton	9,980	10,430	9,380	2,370	2,370	2,310	7,610	8,060	7,070
Darlington	20,710	21,000	19,460	7,210	7,200	7,000	13,500	13,800	12,460
Dillon	9,510	9,790	8,930	3,660	3,660	3,770	5,850	6,130	5,160
Dorchester	18,400	18,300	17,300	4,700	4,700	4,500	13,700	13,600	12,800
Edgefield	4,780	4,980	4,430	1,950	1,970	2,010	2,830	3,010	2,420
Fairfield	6,480	6,660	6,160	2,310	2,340	2,300	4,170	4,320	3,860
Florence	50,000	50,500	49,300	13,000	13,000	13,000	37,000	37,500	36,300
Georgetown	17,130	17,380	15,620	4,610	4,570	4,160	12,520	12,810	11,460
Greenville	178,700	181,800	176,300	50,900	51,600	51,200	127,800	130,200	125,100
Greenwood	28,960	29,920	27,700	11,580	11,630	11,970	17,380	18,290	15,730
Hampton	5,340	5,420	5,010	1,680	1,690	1,650	3,660	3,730	3,360
Horry	60,060	61,600	58,720	5,540	5,540	5,420	54,520	56,060	53,300
Jasper	3,730	3,920	3,450	350	350	350	3,380	3,570	3,100
Kershaw	16,730	16,880	14,930	6,740	6,760	6,460	9,990	10,120	8,470
Lancaster	17,770	18,170	17,380	8,000	8,130	8,240	9,770	10,040	9,140
Laurens	17,830	18,310	17,690	7,620	7,810	7,820	10,210	10,500	9,870
Lee	3,220	3,240	3,070	1,080	1,050	1,060	2,140	2,190	2,010
Lexington	54,300	53,900	52,500	15,000	14,900	14,200	39,300	39,000	38,300
McCormick	1,950	2,000	1,840	800	810	770	1,150	1,190	1,070
Marion	11,720	12,090	11,250	5,160	5,250	5,210	6,560	6,840	6,040
Marlboro	9,000	9,500	8,320	4,390	4,460	4,250	4,610	5,040	4,070
Newberry	12,060	12,510	11,270	5,310	5,320	5,150	6,750	7,190	6,120
Oconee	23,650	24,680	22,480	10,020	10,110	9,820	13,630	14,570	12,660
Orangeburg	29,290	29,760	28,090	9,320	9,360	9,530	19,970	20,400	18,560
Pickens	32,600	33,900	32,500	12,000	12,100	11,900	20,600	21,800	20,600
Richland	178,400	177,800	173,200	15,300	15,200	15,000	163,100	162,600	158,200
Saluda	3,400	3,460	3,270	1,360	1,370	1,340	2,040	2,090	1,930
Spartanburg	99,700	101,500	97,200	37,700	38,100	37,400	62,000	63,400	59,800
Sumter	31,280	31,230	31,090	9,040	9,010	8,840	22,240	22,220	22,250
Union	10,540	10,490	10,470	5,920	5,870	5,810	4,620	4,620	4,660
Williamsburg	10,840	10,850	10,440	4,570	4,590	4,150	6,270	6,260	6,290
York	46,800	46,100	45,000	13,500	13,400	13,000	33,300	32,700	32,000

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JULY, 1988

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987
ABBEVILLE....	11,000	10,870	10,580	820	630	810	7.5	5.8	7.7
AIKEN.....	60,860	61,090	59,460	3,610	4,110	3,190	5.9	6.7	5.4
ALLENDALE....	4,690	4,780	4,660	330	310	440	7.0	6.4	9.5
ANDERSON.....	67,830	67,700	67,500	3,630	3,180	4,100	5.4	4.7	6.1
BAMBERG.....	6,590	6,520	6,640	490	430	700	7.5	6.6	10.6
BARNWELL.....	8,530	8,580	8,830	570	580	1,140	6.7	6.7	12.9
BEAUFORT.....	34,570	34,430	37,060	1,080	1,170	1,380	3.1	3.4	3.7
BERKELEY.....	53,910	53,970	51,920	2,070	2,050	2,580	3.8	3.8	5.0
CALHOUN.....	5,270	5,450	5,130	330	290	390	6.2	5.3	7.6
CHARLESTON...	141,720	142,170	135,960	6,190	6,400	6,930	4.4	4.5	5.1
CHEROKEE.....	22,810	22,850	22,770	1,170	1,170	1,320	5.1	5.1	5.8
CHESTER.....	14,540	14,280	14,120	1,170	920	1,310	8.1	6.4	9.3
CHESTERFIELD.	20,540	20,040	19,850	1,040	1,110	1,170	5.1	5.3	5.9
CLARENDON....	12,130	12,540	12,310	1,000	960	1,250	8.3	7.7	10.2
COLLETON.....	18,410	19,200	18,090	940	950	1,200	5.1	5.0	6.6
DARLINGTON...	27,870	27,890	27,740	1,790	1,850	2,430	6.4	6.6	8.8
DILLON.....	14,800	15,040	14,580	930	1,010	1,110	6.3	6.7	7.6
DORCHESTER...	35,990	35,960	34,490	1,340	1,260	1,510	3.7	3.5	4.4
EDGEFIELD....	7,530	7,680	7,330	320	330	390	4.3	4.3	5.3
FAIRFIELD....	8,680	8,760	8,730	510	550	710	5.9	6.3	8.2
FLORENCE.....	55,350	55,940	54,900	2,950	3,140	4,020	5.3	5.6	7.3
GEORGETOWN...	22,170	22,270	21,240	1,320	1,430	1,630	6.0	6.4	7.7
GREENVILLE...	168,560	171,210	164,140	5,980	6,330	5,980	3.6	3.7	3.6
GREENWOOD....	29,180	29,850	29,070	1,670	1,900	2,020	5.7	6.4	6.9
HAMPTON.....	7,180	7,220	7,220	360	400	630	5.0	5.5	8.7
HORRY.....	68,300	69,230	69,780	2,970	3,150	4,080	4.4	4.5	5.8
JASPER.....	6,730	6,870	6,610	300	280	390	4.4	4.1	5.9
KERSHAW.....	19,840	19,660	18,650	1,060	1,010	1,400	5.4	5.1	7.5
LANCASTER....	24,500	24,830	24,950	1,360	1,520	1,740	5.6	6.1	7.0
LAURENS.....	21,720	21,930	22,440	1,100	1,070	1,490	5.1	4.9	6.6
LEE.....	8,070	8,030	8,180	470	470	670	5.8	5.8	8.1
LEXINGTON....	97,120	96,810	93,360	2,590	2,480	3,310	2.7	2.6	3.5
McCORMICK....	2,810	2,800	2,750	260	230	280	9.2	8.3	10.3
MARION.....	14,370	14,640	14,260	1,310	1,370	1,380	9.1	9.4	9.7
MARLBORO.....	12,940	13,160	11,980	1,420	1,210	1,000	11.0	9.2	8.3
NEWBERRY.....	15,560	16,080	15,290	700	780	1,010	4.5	4.8	6.6
OCONEE.....	28,550	29,510	28,430	1,200	1,380	1,720	4.2	4.7	6.1
ORANGEBURG...	39,740	39,350	39,240	3,190	2,710	3,180	8.0	6.9	8.1
PICKENS.....	48,000	47,700	47,550	2,750	1,800	3,520	5.7	3.8	7.4
RICHLAND.....	140,940	140,610	134,990	5,420	5,380	5,900	3.8	3.8	4.4
SALUDA.....	7,720	7,750	7,660	320	300	350	4.2	3.9	4.6
SPARTANBURG..	109,990	111,550	108,830	3,520	3,580	5,260	3.2	3.2	4.8
SUMTER.....	36,250	35,620	35,700	2,750	2,130	2,850	7.6	6.0	8.0
UNION.....	14,320	14,250	14,230	820	820	1,020	5.7	5.7	7.1
WILLIAMSBURG.	16,840	16,990	16,360	1,060	1,120	1,280	6.3	6.6	7.9
YORK.....	70,000	70,940	68,580	2,560	3,290	4,410	3.7	4.6	6.4
CHAS MSA.....	231,620	232,110	222,380	9,600	9,700	11,020	4.1	4.2	5.0
COLA MSA.....	238,070	237,430	228,340	8,010	7,860	9,210	3.4	3.3	4.0
GRNV MSA.....	326,550	330,460	320,510	12,250	11,700	14,760	3.8	3.5	4.6
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,665.0	1,675.6	1,634.1	78.7	78.5	94.6	4.7	4.7	5.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY, 1988

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987
ANDERSON	13,090	13,040	13,060	12,180	12,240	12,030	910	800	1,030	7.0	6.1	7.9
CHARLESTON	37,920	38,040	36,380	36,310	36,370	34,570	1,610	1,670	1,810	4.3	4.4	5.0
COLUMBIA	46,050	45,940	44,150	43,940	43,840	41,850	2,120	2,100	2,300	4.6	4.6	5.2
FLORENCE	15,260	15,420	15,110	14,490	14,600	14,070	770	820	1,050	5.0	5.3	6.9
GREENVILLE	32,700	33,230	31,850	31,310	31,760	30,460	1,390	1,470	1,390	4.3	4.4	4.4
MYRTLE BEACH	12,410	12,570	12,620	12,030	12,170	12,100	380	400	520	3.0	3.2	4.1
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,670	22,760	21,840	21,170	21,210	20,160	1,500	1,550	1,680	6.6	6.8	7.7
ROCK HILL	22,250	22,600	21,920	21,280	21,350	20,250	970	1,240	1,670	4.3	5.5	7.6
SPARTANBURG	22,410	22,730	22,250	21,550	21,850	20,960	870	880	1,290	3.9	3.9	5.8
SUMTER	11,000	10,810	10,830	10,140	10,140	9,950	860	660	890	7.8	6.1	8.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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